

The Lacombe Guardian

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Super-Dreadnaught Audacious Sunk

New York, Nov. 18. Rumors of disaster to the British super-dreadnaught Audacious, which have persisted ever since the White Star liner Olympic departed from her course arrived at Lough Swilly on October 29, are confirmed in mail advices received today by the Associated Press from a point in Ireland. After a career of less than two years, the Audacious, of the King George V. class—third in tonnage and armament of his majesty's warships—lies at the bottom of the ocean off the north coast of Ireland. She was hit by a torpedo or disabled by a mine on the morning of October 27. With the possible exception of one or two men, the whole crew of 900 officers and men was rescued by small boats from the Olympic. The rescue was made in a rough sea through brilliant and daring seamanship on the part of the White Star crew.

If the above report is correct, it shows a complete reversal of the policy of the admiralty, which hitherto had lost no time in making public news of naval losses. It seems extraordinary that the news should have been kept dark for over a fortnight. On the face of it, it was bound to leak out, and nothing apparently was to be gained by keeping it back. Those and other considerations may well impel the public to receive with caution so important a statement until it has been verified by the admiralty.

ARE LOSING EVERYWHERE.

London, Nov. 8.—The German and Austrian armies are now on the defensive, both in the east and the west. They have, at least for the present, given up their efforts to break through the allied lines around Ypres in Belgium where the British and French having taken the offensive, have commenced to advance, and in the east they have fallen back, and over their own frontiers in East Prussia, and in Poland have crossed the border, while the Russian cavalry has penetrated Silesia and cut the German railway.

At only one point on the two battle fronts, do the Germans claim success. That is to the west of the Artois region, where the German Emperor's forces have succeeded in taking from the French an important height near Vienna-le-Chateau. Elsewhere the French troops have made progress and re-taken the positions which they had lost during the course of the week. This is notably so in the Aisne Valley round Soissons, where they have regained the ground which the Germans by fierce assaults had taken from them.

The Belgians, who are holding the line reaching to the coast, have also made progress and it would thus seem that the Germans are still waiting for additional reinforcements before renewing their attempt to smash through to the French seaports. The fighting today was carried on in a fog, which interfered with the work of the airmen and artillery.

While the reports of the Allies' offensive in the west have given hope in London that the Germans will fall back to a line further removed from the sea, all uneasiness has not passed, for they have previously shown wonderful recuperative powers. The presence of the Russians in East

Prussia and Silesia, however, although the latter are only cavalry, it is believed here, will prevent the Germans from sending any more troops to the west. It does not compel them to withdraw some of their troops from that front.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM FOR CANADIANS.

London, Nov. 9. Rarely has London's population turned out in such vast numbers to witness the Lord Mayor's show as today, when Sir Charles Johnston, assumed the ancient office. Interest in the affair was immensely increased by the show partaking largely of a military display, in which Canadians played a most conspicuous part. Three hundred men of nearly every branch of the service now established at Salisbury travelled to London under the command of Col. Williams and Col. Reid. A detachment of Strathcona's Horse and the Princess Pats were also included. The men, who came from each brigade, received vociferous welcome. By special request of Sir Charles Johnston, the Canadians were placed immediately around the state coach, in recognition of His Lordship's lifelong connection with the Dominion.

GERMAN LOSSES TO DATE ESTIMATED AT MILLION AND THREE QUARTERS MEN.

London, Nov. 8.—Hillaire Belloc, writing to the London Daily Mail, estimated the German losses to date at 1,750,000. "I know," he writes, "that this figure looks startlingly large, but the various steps by which it is arrived at are not, I think, open to criticism. It would be easy, by a little manipulation of the figures, to make out very much greater totals. I have attempted, on the contrary, to fix the lowest conceivable minimum."

The figure, 1,750,000, includes losses by sickness, fatigue and accidents. (The strict German losses in fighting are not included, but he puts at more than 1,250,000. "These losses," he writes, "have almost up to within the last two weeks or so, fallen in the main upon the trained troops of the enemy, and with particular severity upon his body of officers. This loss of 1,750,000, at the very least which has already fallen for the most part on the trained army, and equals the untrained mass behind it, has fallen most heavily on the first and best. It comes to more than a fifth of those who can ever make real soldiers, and of those more than a quarter of the first line."

"There," he concludes, "is the chief military feature of the struggle at the present moment. Of all available material, for anything approaching a true army, a quarter has already gone."

CANADIANS TO GO TO FRONT, SAYS HUGHES.

New York, Nov. 8.—Major Gen. Hughes, Canadian minister of militia, returned last night from England and the continent on board the S.S. St. Paul, which arrived from Liverpool. Active service at the front will be seen by the Canadian troops recently sent to England, according to Gen. Hughes.

The stories printed in this country to the effect that the Canadian contingent will be used to strengthen the coast defences of Britain were repudiated by Gen. Hughes as being without foundation. Neither will the Canadians be sent to Egypt, as has also been reported. He said: "There are 33,000 men in the first force which Canada forwarded to help the mother country. They comprise the finest body of men that I ever saw, and are enthusiastic over the prospect of getting into the active part of the fray. Weeks of training has made

them practically seasoned regulars, and I feel sure their presence on the field will prove of great advantage to the British forces. More than one distinguished man among the first contingent are Americans and a large proportion of these were members of the American National Guards. From the far west we obtained a particularly fine body of men, well trained in the handling of arms, and used to hardship equal to any they may face on the European battle fields."

The report that there is a feeling of unrest among the Canadian troops now in England or that their commissary department had been a source of complaint met with a vigorous denial by Gen. Hughes, when he was asked about the matter. The Canadians received a welcome when they arrived in England that for its enthusiasm has seldom been equalled, he said, and their commissariat is of the highest order. The contingent is now encamped at Salisbury Plain, and may be sent to the continent at any minute.

RUSSIAN PURSUIT OF GERMAN EAST AND RELENTLESS.

London, Nov. 9.—A Petrograd despatch says: "The rapidity of the movements on the battlefields in Poland have been unequalled since the days of Napoleon. Deducting the time spent in actual fighting, the relentless Russian pursuit has been pressed for over a week at a rate averaging fourteen miles per day over the Polish roads, which are very heavy after the rainy season. History will testify that the Grand Duke will prove himself one of the greatest strategists that the world has known."

TO BECOME DAIRY FARM.

Vancouver, Nov. 8.—The death knell of racing has been sounded in British Columbia. After running for 104 days, the British Columbia Thoroughbred Association has finally drawn the curtain, and, in the opinion of all connected with the sport, there will be no more race meets in this part of the country with either pari mutuels or bookmakers. Next week the officials of the association are to be the under the criminal code of Canada. Next year the fine course on Lulu Island, constructed in 1909 at a cost of \$118,000, will be turned into a dairy farm.

INDIAN TROOPS TAKE POSSESSION OF TURKISH PORT.

London, Nov. 8.—The admiralty announces the occupation of Fao, a port of Asiatic Turkey at the mouth of the river Shat-el-Arab in the Persian gulf. A military force from India, covered by the sloop Odia, landed with a naval detachment after the Turkish guns had been silenced, according to the announcement.

Fao is the terminus of the submarine telegraph to India.

THE AUSTRIANS DRIVE BACK SERBS FROM SLAVONIA.

London, Nov. 8.—The Austrians have apparently sent stronger forces against Serbia and have driven the Serbs out of Slavonia, which the Serbians and Montenegrins invaded almost to the capital, Sarajevo, nothing has been disclosed for weeks, but the operations against their northern border must have had an effect on the Serbian plans in Bosnia.

THE EMDEN DESTROYED.

London, Nov. 10.—It was officially announced in London today that the German cruiser Emden has been driven ashore and burned.

Local News Items

C. R. Bruce is preparing to move to Wetaskiwin.

A. M. Campbell was in Edmonton this week on business.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Shirkey have taken apartments in Edmonton, at the Arlington, for the winter.

The Women's Auxiliary of St. Cyprian's church is arranging to hold the annual sale of work on December 5th.

Arrangements are being made to hold a patriotic concert and Christmas tree in U. F. A. hall, Spruceville, on Tuesday, December 22.

There will be a ten cent ten and sale of home made baking at the home of Mrs. Jones on Thursday, November 19, both afternoon and evening.

This week has brought another heavy fall of snow, which is reported general all over Alberta. There has also been a big drop in temperature.

Mrs. B. S. Cameron and children returned home the first of the week, after visiting for several months with relatives and friends in eastern Canada and the States.

Found a black kid lady's glove. Loser will confer a favor by leaving its mate at this office in payment for this notice, as we can't make much use of one without the other.

J. L. Orsigen, the well known grain buyer, has opened the A. M. Campbell warehouse and is prepared to pay the highest market price for all kinds of grain. It will be to your interest to see him before selling your grain.

Many of our local hunters are out after deer and moose these days. Now and then one starts out without the most essential part of his equipment—the license. One such paid ten and costs this week for his forgetfulness in this regard.

A. E. Ottewill, secretary of the Extension Work Branch of Alberta University, will address the regular meeting of the Women's Institute on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 21, at 2 o'clock. A full attendance is requested, and anyone, whether a member or not, is welcome to attend.

Under the auspices of St. Cyprian's church, an entertainment is being prepared which it is proposed to present at the Cornet after in December. There will be a Pierrot program and a one-act play entitled "A Regular Fix." Fuller particulars will be published later. It will be a good one.

There was a very poor turn out to Dr. Torsy's patriotic lecture in the Methodist church on Friday evening last. Those who attended, however, listened to a most instructive presentation of the causes leading up to the present war, and at the conclusion of the lecture a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the speaker.

An auction sale of town lots, under the provisions of the Tax Enforcement Act, will be held in Lacombe shortly. A large number of lots will be sold to the highest bidder. C. F. Dameron, auctioneer, will probably conduct the sale. For anyone who has some cash to invest in property, this will be a great chance to put their money out to good advantage.

J. H. Rose met with a serious accident last Saturday, when a horse gave him a terrific kick in the solar plexus region. He was alone at the homestead at the time but after a while managed to crawl to the house, where his plight was discovered Sunday evening by a neighbor, Mr. Saunders, who immediately sent in for Dr. Sharpe. The doctor found Mr. Rose in a serious condition, but at last accounts he was making favorable progress towards recovery.

The third general meeting of the Woman's Patriotic League was held in the Masonic Hall on Thursday evening, and after listening to a few remarks from Miss Pinkham, it was unanimously decided to change our league into a branch of the Red Cross Society. The Red Cross Society is international. It is also the recognized channel of the government at Ottawa and the War Office in England, by which aid is sent to the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors. There is so much more satisfaction in knowing that the garments we make in future will be cut from standard patterns and in being sure that we are working on just what is most required by the society for its relief work among the sick. A vote of thanks is due Miss Pinkham for coming from Calgary to help us organize our Red Cross branch and I am sure all our members will work with redoubled energy to keep pace with the other branches scattered through Alberta. As the Red Cross Society is not composed of women members alone, it is hoped that any man who would like to assist in the good work will do so by joining our society and paying his fee of \$2.00.

FUGITIVE TROOPS SPREADING PANIC TO THEIR RESERVES.

Rome, Nov. 8.—Official communications received in Rome from Russian army headquarters state that the Austro-German reserves in Galicia and Russian Poland are being augmented daily by the fugitive troops communicating panic to their reserves.

The Austro-German cavalry forces are depicted as being in an especially pitiable condition. A part of this force, it is said, was massacred by the outnumbering Cossacks, the remainder being routed and pursued in utmost confusion; Austria and Germany had centered about 20,000 of their best cavalry, half of which force, the Russians maintain, is now lost.

Once the Austrian and German cavalry was disposed of the Russians directed their efforts to the cutting off of the five armies into which the Austro-German forces were divided from their western base of operations. The Russians forced them to the southward; at the same time inflicting heavy losses.

Tragic Death of Charles Watkins

This community was greatly shocked at noon on Thursday by the report, which spread rapidly, that Charles Watkins, managing partner of the F. L. Smith, Ltd., company at this place, had been accidentally shot and instantly killed.

He had driven his car home at dinner time and while no one witnessed the accident, it was evident that in taking the shotgun out from the back compartment of the auto the trigger had caught on something discharging the weapon when the muzzle was within a few inches of his head, blowing one side of his head off. It is presumed that he was under the impression that the gun was not loaded, otherwise he would not have been handling it in such a manner.

Mrs. Watkins heard the shot and ran out, and on discovering what had transpired called on the neighbors for assistance. Dr. Hynes was sent for and arrived in a few minutes, but found the unfortunate man beyond medical aid.

The funeral service was held in St. Cyprian's church on Friday, and the body laid to rest in Lacombe cemetery.

He was a prominent member of St. Cyprian's church and took an active interest in all branches of the church work. He also took an active interest in all matters for the good and welfare of the town and district. He was popular with all with whom he came in contact both in business and social life.

He leaves a wife and young son who have the sincere sympathy of the entire community in their bereavement.

RUSSIANS ACROSS THE GERMAN FRONTIER.

London, Nov. 8.—The Russians have crossed the German frontier in East Prussia and in Silesia. The Russian cavalry has penetrated Silesia and cut the German railways. The Russians also are following up their advantage in Galicia and have succeeded in cutting the retreating Austrians off from Cracow, and the German army is retiring through Poland.

The roads in Russia are hardening with frost, and armies can now be moved more quickly, although the Russians do not possess the strategic railways that the Germans do. Silesia, too, offers an excellent field for the use of cavalry, in which Russia has proved herself to be superior both in numbers and efficiency, to the other nations at war. The Cossacks are regaining the reputation which they lost in Manchuria, and the raid they have already made into Silesia, it is expected, will be repeated many times.

ALARMED AT RUSSIAN SUCCESSES, EMPEROR HOLDS WAR COUNCIL.

London, Nov. 9.—A despatch to Reuters from Rome says: "German advices received here say that Emperor William, much affected by the Russian victories, has held a council of war, which was attended by General Von Hindenburg, the Duke of Wurttemberg, and the Austrian chief of staff, Field Marshal Baron Conrad von Hotzendorf, to decide on a further plan of campaign."

OCCUPATION OF BELGIUM BEFORE MARCH 1 EX- PECTED. NEW LIFE IN NAVY POLICY.

London, Nov. 6.—The outcome of the continental land campaign is regarded here in authoritative circles with a rapidly-growing feeling of confidence and satisfaction. Our leading soldiers now assert the worst is passed. The great weight of the German onrush being successfully met, every day from now on adds to our strength and to their weakness. The continental commanders of the Allies say that, barring accidents, we should succeed in re-occupying the whole of Belgium by the end of February. They do not believe the assertions that the Germans will rapidly retreat behind the Rhine after the failure of the present effort, but are prepared for stubborn and sustained rearguard fighting.

"We have them where we want them," sums up the British military view. The German army is beginning to give evidence of exhaustion in some portions of the frontline troops, and the instability of the older reserves sent up to support them, is notorious. The French army in earlier battles suffered from this cause, French territorialists being found sometimes less capable of enduring the sustained strain of long battles than the younger troops. The French have adjusted this by placing solely frontline troops at the main fighting points. Germany, with her lengthened line, cannot longer do this. Reports arriving here from Holland and from independent American observers in Belgium show growing desertions and suicides in the German ranks. There is no tendency here to overestimate these factors but they cannot be ignored.

According to present prospects, Germany should, by March, be fighting upon her own soil, where their defensive fortifications are amazingly complete. Places like Lille, whose very name is unknown to the world at large, contain vast fields of hidden traps, concealed redoubts and heavy armaments. The Allies know the task before them. Many political commentators are confident that the war will be over within six months. They calculate upon the collapse of German resistance. Military circles do not share this view, holding that with the best of fortune, we must be prepared in the spring to hold Belgium with an army whose minimum strength will be 800,000, and conduct an aggressive war throughout the summer, forcing the Germans to make peace.

The admiralty's declaration, blockading the North Sea, is regarded here as the first step in Baron Fisher's policy, it gives the greatest confidence that the comparatively passive naval tactics, since the outbreak of the war have now definitely ceased.

KONIGSBERG, GERMAN CRUISER, IS SUNK

London, Nov. 6.—The Times prints a report that the German cruiser has been put out of action on the Indian ocean.

The Konigsberg is a protected cruiser and was laid down in 1905. She is of 3,300 tons, is 354 feet long and has a speed of 23 knots.

So far as is known, the sole success of the Konigsberg during the war was the sinking of the Ellerman liner City of Winchester, off Socotra, near the entrance to the Gulf of Aden, on August 6, and the sinking of the Pegasus in Zanzibar in September. The Pegasus at the time, according to the official admiralty report, was caught at a disadvantage as she was undergoing repairs.

GERMANY VIOLATED ITS TREATY WITH U. S.

New York, Nov. 6.—Robert Bacon, former secretary of state, issued a statement before sailing for England, in which he said that in violation of the neutrality of Belgium, Germany broke a treaty which she had made with the United States when she signed articles one and two of the Hague convention.

"Are we to suffer a nation to break a treaty with us, on whatever pretext, without entering at least a formal protest?" reads the statement. "Will anyone contend that our neutrality imposes silence upon us under such conditions? Are the Hague conventions to become scraps of paper without a single word of protest from this government? If the treaties which we made at the Hague are to be lightly regarded, then why not all our treaties? As a matter of fact, it is our solemn duty to protest against a violation of pledges formally entered into between this government and any other government. We assume a heavy moral responsibility when we remain silent."

"To justify a policy of silence by the assertion that we are fortunate in being safely removed from this danger, that threatens the European powers, and to urge that as a reason for us to sit still with hands folded is as weak as it is unwise."

HORSES ENJOY CHARGE

London, Oct. 30.—"It will probably surprise you," said a retired colonel of Hussars, "to learn that a cavalry horse usually enjoys a battle at least as much as his rider, and displays as much courage in it. He will dash along with impetuosity while waiting for the order to charge, and at the signal will dash forward like a greyhound released from the leash, full of fire and fury, and often fighting wildly. At the moment of contact with the enemy he will rear, striking and biting savagely at the opposing horses and trampling down the infantry."

"After his first dash he will dash along with his fellows and crash as gallantly into the foe. In the famous charge of the Light Brigade scores of riderless horses swept down the Valley of Death, thundering through the smoke on to the Russian guns, and galloped back in safety with the shattered remnant of the brigade. Five horses reared neck and neck with Lord Alfred Paget, who rode in advance of the line, so eager were they to get at the enemy."

"And not only is the well-trained charger as brave as his rider, he is often as intelligent. He can be taught just as well and answers them as promptly. In fact, I have known many a case in which a horse has put his rider right when he has mistaken an order, and has gone faultlessly through a manoeuvre in spite of the efforts of his mistaken master to make him do the wrong thing."

BIG SHOE FACTORY

DESTROYED BY FIRE

Quebec, Nov. 6.—Fire broke out Thursday morning in the Gale Bros' shoe factory, and caused over \$25,000 damage. The cause is believed to have been an explosion. The employees flew into a panic, such was the hurry of the men to rush out, but nobody was hurt.

Four hundred hands were employed in the factory, and scores were trapped in the upper stories by the flames. Most of them escaped by jumping on the roofs of the sheds and adjoining buildings in the rear, and those who had not escaped were ushered to safety by the firemen. Luckily there is no serious injury reported, save two girls, Mary Chamberlain, 21 years old, who was severely cut through the arm and bruised while jumping through a window on the second story. Rose Anna Raymond, 18 years of age, was partially suffocated and carried off by fellow workers. She was quickly revived.

The Gale factory was in a rush of work, and the fire will deprive many of work. George Gale, one of the associates in the firm, stated that repairs will be rushed to enable the factory to re-open as early as possible.

GRAVITY OF THE HOOF AND MOUTH DISEASE

Chicago, Nov. 6.—The gravity of the epidemic of hoof and mouth disease affecting cattle in the middle west was driven home to cattlemen by Dr. Bennett, of the board of animal industry who answered the protests of certain interests by asserting that the slaughter of suspected animals would be cheap at a cost of \$10,000,000 compared with the incalculable loss which a general spread of the malady would incur.

Representatives of the Federal Government were in favor of closing the Chicago stockyards, the largest in the world, and an order to that effect was rescinded only after prolonged argument. The possibility of such action is not yet past. In fact, Governor Dunn, in conference with state and federal government representatives and meat packers, vetoed a renewed proposal to close the yards. The status of the quarantine, therefore, depends on future developments.

Among the packers it was said that the immediate situation should make far lower prices as it was thought that cattle growers, rather than risk disease among their herds, would send their live stock to market where it might be killed immediately. A thousand men were engaged at the yards thoroughly disinfecting pens and runways. One case of the malady appeared and was isolated for complete observation by the scientists. Inspectors in the field were reinforced and a thorough farm to farm inspection was put fully under way.

FROM MARGRAVES TO KINGS AND EMPERORS.

It was in 1416 that the House of Hohenzollern mounted the throne of the margravates of Brandenburg, a state in the centre of Germany, and dating from an earlier period. Margrave Joachim II. allowed the reformed doctrines free entrance into his dominions in 1539, and thus Brandenburg entered the ranks of the Protestant states of Germany. In 1618 Margrave John Sigismund I. inherited the dual throne of Prussia, and in 1701 Frederick III., Margrave of Brandenburg and Duke of Prussia, assumed the new style of "Frederick I., King of Prussia," the designation of "Kingdom of Prussia" being extended so as to cover the whole of the territories of the Margrave of Brandenburg by whatever title held.

Brandenburg thus became a province of the Prussian kingdom. Adjacent to the Province of Posen, it is the most populous of all Prussian dominions, and in many ways is the most important. It occupies 15,381 square miles, excluding the city of Berlin and environs. It is generally flat, and in the future it is extensions of the Great Central Plain. In some parts the country is marshy, but at the south-eastern end the ground gradually rises to a considerable elevation. The soil generally is fertile by nature, being of sandy character, but by irrigation and other artificial means, an extensive part of Brandenburg has been put under cultivation and is remarkably productive. The province is exceptionally well drained by a great number of rivers and lakes, among the chief waterways being the Oder and its tributaries, and the Elbe, with its navigable branch, the Havel. In many places in the lowland district, the many lakes have been joined by canals which link up the rivers and have made part of the country a veritable network of navigable waterways, and irrigation ditches, which naturally tend to cheapen shipping and promote industry.

The area under tillage is very extensive, and the chief cereals raised are barley and rye. Wheat and oats and potatoes are grown and exported in large quantity, but only in certain districts. Potatoes are used chiefly for distilling purposes. Tobacco culture has been carried on for several years and is now one of Brandenburg's most flourishing conditions. Cattle and sheep are bred in large numbers in the meadow land of the river basins, and wool and hides are exported in considerable

quantity. In mineral resources Brandenburg is not particularly rich, but brown coal is mined extensively in the east-bog districts, and this industry gives employment to over 10,000 men, while the annual yield of the Brandenburg coal fields amounts to some 8,000,000 tons. Limestone, gypsum and alum are mined also, but their importance as articles of commerce is inconsiderable when compared to the coal. Owing to the great quantity of raw material and cheap coal, Brandenburg possesses many highly developed manufacturing industries. Silk, woolen, linen and cotton goods are turned out in enormous quantity, and there are several establishments for dyeing, spinning and printing of different textiles. The province is renowned for the skilled workmanship of its machine shops. The production of beer and spirits is extensive, and beet-sugar is manufactured in large quantity. Another commercial advantage which Brandenburg enjoys over the other states is its splendid transportation facilities by both land and water. The entire country is not only linked up by rivers, and the extensive canal system, but it possesses nearly 4,000 miles of roads and about 2,000 miles of standard gauge railway lines. The population of Brandenburg is considerably over 3,000,000, and this number is rapidly increasing. The general tendency of the people is to forsake agriculture for manufacturing, and this in time will do serious harm to the community.



DISTRICT COURT SITTINGS 1915

Sittings of the District Court and of the District Judges' Criminal Court will be held within the Judicial District of Red Deer on the dates and at the places following during the year 1915:—

Innisfail:—
Commencing:
Tuesday, February 23rd
Tuesday, May 25th
Tuesday, August 31st
Tuesday, November 2nd
Lacombe:—
Wednesday, February 24th
Wednesday, May 26th
Wednesday, September 1st
Wednesday, November 3rd
Pine Lake:—
Tuesday, March 2nd
Tuesday, June 1st
Tuesday, October 5th
Red Deer:—
Tuesday, February 16th
Tuesday, April 20th
Tuesday, June 15th
Tuesday, October 19th
Tuesday, December 7th
Alx:—
Thursday, March 4th
Thursday, June 3rd
Thursday, October 7th
Tuesday, November 30th
Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this first day of October, 1914.
J. D. HUNT,
Deputy Attorney General

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USE OF WIRELESS IN TIME OF WAR

The usefulness of the Wireless War Time Has Been Abundantly Proven—The Big Government Stations of the Powers.

Wireless telegraphy is the new force in modern warfare which is clearing up the problems of communication. Prof. Frank Waldo, who in the Boston Transcript, gives an interesting description of war time wireless.

"The usefulness of wireless in war time," says Professor Waldo, "has been proved in the recall of certain ships." The wireless stations which have been declared in the meantime. One ship was recalled to New York, another proceeding over 500 miles on the way, and the wireless was used. It has been active in reaching ships from the European stations, either

"The stopping of all telegraphic and telephonic communication between the belligerents at the first breathings of war, and the partial stopping by control and censorship of such communications from nations of whom communications has rendered invaluable messages by wireless cables around the regions controlled by the belligerents and especially at sea, across the seas. But the bottling of any place so that it cannot have communication with the outside is

thing of the past. The fact that wireless apparatus cannot be easily destroyed is a serious consideration which might be made of if in regions under control of the belligerents there were a short-distance communication system, such as the one existing between close lying countries as in Western Europe. A small wireless receiving station might be used by the enemy, especially if it were temporary, strung under cover of the darkness of night, to intercept the messages of such work there will be a danger of signal cords work and scouting.

As regards the more powerful land stations the more powerful the land station the more powerful the up communication 500 miles and upwards these can be easily kept under control. The use of wireless on ships for sending messages up to from 250 miles to

"Austria-Hungary has four important government wireless stations at Castelnovo, Pola, and Sebenico, with a normal range of 250 miles by air."

"Germany has seventeen wireless stations, of which eight are light ships with small range of from 20 to 60 miles. The remaining stations are at Barkun, range 100 miles; Bismarck, range 200 miles; Bismarck (Kiel Bay), range 110 miles; Bu-

haven, day range 110 miles, night range, 170 miles; Danzig, day range 330 miles, night range 600 miles; Holsland, range 110 miles; Norddeich, day range, 80 miles, night range, 80 miles; Sasstrut (Rugen), range 100 miles; Swinemunde, day range, 300 miles, night range 660.

"Francy" has eighteen stations Boulogne-sur-Mer, range 100 miles; Bouscat, range, 160 miles; Brezange 350 miles; Cherbourg, range 250 miles; Dieppe, range 100 miles.

380 miles; Dieppe, range 65 miles; Dunkerque, range 350 miles; Elfin Tower, large range; Ouessant, range 380 miles; Port Vendres—Rockfort range 350 miles; S. Marlon de Mer, range 380 miles; Toulon—several other stations are on the African coast.

"Russia has twenty-eight stations of which the following are on or near the Baltic sea: Helsingfors, range-Kronstadt, range—; Libau, range 170 miles; Preste, range—; Revel, range 170 miles; Riga, range 1 miles; Rouse, range 70 miles; Vborg, range—.

those on board men-of-war usually have a range of 300 miles or more and are thus equal to a good land station. Servia has no land stations.

Story of a Picture

A picture which attracts everybody's attention at the Tate gallery, its position, its size and its striking beauty is that of a lady riding on a white horse through an archway in a courtyard. She is dressed in a green

velvet riding habit of the time. Charles II., with a long red feather in her gray hat. On her left stands page in an old gold velvet suit, with a dog by his side. This picture has remarkable history, as well as numerous titles. The catalogue calls it "Equestrian Portrait," but it is a

known as "Nell Gwynne," the daughter given it by Millais, and also sometimes as "Diana Vernon." The fact that Sir Edwin Landseer left this picture unfinished. He painted the horse and its trappings, intending it for an equestrian portrait of Queen Victoria. But he died and left the picture unfinished, and it was sent to Sir John Millais, who painted his own daughter in the dress costume.

Heysse as a Prize Winner
The late Paul Heysse was probably the most famous of German prize winners.

the only mark of letters who could boast of having obtained two important literary prizes with an interval of more than half a century between them. All the world knows that he got the Nobel prize. All the world does not know that his play, "The fiblines" was allotted a prize in dramatic competition as long ago as 1857. He was a member of the Royal Fable of the good King Max of Bavaria, a sovereign whose joy it was to surround himself with men of science.

Victory is to him who has courage

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Count Okuma, who believes that under proper conditions we ought to be able to live for 26 years, is its first

er proper conditions we ought to be
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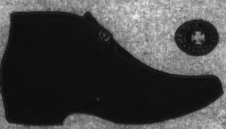
resident.

**The Store
of
Quality**

THE LEADING STORE

**Best Goods
at the
Right Prices**

Winter is coming—yes and so is the cold weather, and you must get prepared with good winter clothing. Our Ladies' Wear and Men's Wear departments are offering very special values: in Ladies' coats and furs, overshoes, felt lined and all felt shoes; Men's Tweed and fur coats, heavy rubbers, one and two buckle overshoes. All other winter goods at special prices.



Men's Winter Footwear

Men's one buckle overshoes, best quality, well made, perfect fitting, Special value.....\$1.50
\$1.75 \$2.00 \$2.35

Men's one buckle heavy rubbers, first quality, special value \$1.75

Men's two buckle snug proof, extra heavy, special \$2.50 to \$2.75

Men's and Boys' Moccasins

Men's buckskin moccasins will keep your feet warm, special value.....\$2.00

Boys' and children's moccasins, just the thing to keep your feet warm.....65c to \$1.50

Men's Coon Coats

5 only coon coats, well made, nicely matched, perfect fitting, we are offering at very low prices. Do not miss this bargain. Extra good value.
On sale, reg. \$125.00 for...\$95.00 reg. \$180.00 for...\$115.00

Men's Heavy Underwear

You will need good underwear. We have Stanfield's Penman's and other good lines. Special value from \$2.00 per suit up.

Men's New Ties

Just arrived, a lot of pretty new ties in all the leading shades and styles. They are waiting your inspection. Special values from.....25c to \$1.00

Ladies Felt Shoes

We have a good assortment of ladies' felt shoes; these are good values at special prices ranging from.....\$2.00 to \$2.75 per pair

Ladies' Muskrat Coats

These coats are well made, perfect fitting, skins well matched, extra good value. On sale reg. \$150 for \$100.00 reg. \$125 for \$87.50 reg. \$95 for \$65.00



Ladies' Dainty Girdles and Collars

We have a full range of ladies' new lace and plaid silk collars with girdles to match; they are very pretty designs; prices are from.....25c up to \$1.75

Do not forget our Grocery Department; it has Surprising Values

Finest Comb Honey, each.....25c
Gal. Pie Peaches, per tin.....90c
Corn, per tin.....10c
Pears, per tin.....10c

Beans, per tin.....10c
Tomatoes, 2 tins for.....35c
Best Sockeye Salmon, per tin.....25c

Eggo Baking Powder
1 lb tin.....25c
2 1/2 lb tin.....80c
5 lb tin.....\$1.00

Equal Egg
Something to take the place of eggs. It is guaranteed equal to 6 dozen of eggs. Per tin.....60c

APPLES! APPLES!

No. 1 Apples, extra special value
per box.....\$1.50

A. M. Campbell Lacombe

APPLES! APPLES!

No. 2 Apples; these are good values
special per box \$1.35

Do We Fit Glasses? You Bet We Do!

Are you forty years old and has your sight commenced to fail? We're all in the same "boat." It's as natural for the sight to fail at about the age of forty, as it is for an elderly person to be gray-headed.

Reading glasses should be changed about every two years. Come and let us change them for you. You will be surprised at the difference it makes.

Why should you go on straining your eyes?

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Royal Bank Building Barrett Ave., Lacombe

AN ILL-FATED FAMILY.

Mr. Frank Hippach, a well-known farmer of this district, has just received the following item with reference to the death of a nephew, which occurred a few days ago:

Chicago, Oct. 30.—Howard Hippach, 19 years old, son of Louis Hippach, a wealthy manufacturer here, was killed at Lake Geneva when the automobile he was driving turned over a steep bank. He was the third son to meet violent death.

Eleven years ago, Archie and Robert Hippach, then 12 and 14 years old, were burned to death in the fire destroying the Iroquois theatre.

Mrs. Hippach and a daughter also were threatened with sudden death in the Titanic disaster, when they were thrust into a life boat, spent many hours in the cold, dressed only in night robes.

THE COMPANION IN CANADA

One of our Canadian subscribers writes us: "No other paper or magazine coming to our house is so highly prized as The Youth's Companion. It is welcomed by every member of the family—and our age runs from seven to eighty-seven."

Some of Canada's best known writers of fiction are contributors to The Companion, besides many of the most prominent figures in politics and literature in the old country. The whole world is accorded for the best that is to be said on any subject of general interest.

The Boy's Own Page, the Girl's Own Page, the Family Page treating of farming, gardening, domestic

economy, cookery, the use of tools, etc., the doctor's weekly health talk—these and a score of other features make The Companion almost indispensable when it has once found its way into a home.

If you do not know The Companion, let us send you one or two current issues with the Forecast for 1915. Every new Canadian subscriber for 1915 who sends \$2.25 for the fifty-two weekly issues of 1915 will receive free all the issues of the paper for the remaining weeks of 1914; also The Companion Home Calendar for 1915.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 144 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass. New subscriptions received at this office.

Don't Bother with Two Pairs of Glasses— Wear Bifocals

Are you one of those folks who have two pairs of glasses—one pair for street wear and the other for reading?

There was a time when that was necessary, but the bifocal style of glass has done away with the other awkward fashion. Bifocal glasses are just what your eyes would be if they were in perfect condition.

They are really the two pairs of glasses in one. We can make you a pair of these which will suit you perfectly.

Price in gold frame regularly \$20.00 special.....\$15.00

DENIKE & BULGER

Jewelers, Lacombe
The Store of Worth and Beauty
Issuers of Marriage Licenses

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE LACOMBE GUARDIAN

See Our New Fall and Winter Overcoats and Suits. Goods, Style, Finish and Price Right

Repairing :: Cleaning :: Pressing

D. CAMERON

GREAT WEST BLACKSMITH SHOP

All kinds of smithing done promptly. Reduced rates on Horse-Shoeing and all general work. All work guaranteed.

We cater to the Farmers' trade

Opposite Great West Feed Barn, Matthias Street

Items of Interest Locally

A fair-sized audience was present on Monday night to hear Rev. W. L. Bradley, B.A., of Clive give a most interesting lecture on Belgium. The speaker made use of some very effective comparisons between Belgium and Canada in population, extent and division of territory, manufactures, and forms of government. Alberta itself was twenty times larger than Belgium. Mr. Bradley spoke in glowing terms of the heroic stand the Belgians had made in resisting the crush of the mighty German hosts.

Mrs. Davison, of Blackfalds, very effectively sang "Tealting Tonight on the Old Camp Ground."

The new regulations governing permits to cut hay on Dominion lands and School lands have come into force. By these regulations applications cannot be accepted before the 1st of April in each year. No permit shall cover more than one quarter section, but more than one permit may be issued to the same person on other quarter sections, and in no case shall the applicant receive a permit for a greater amount of hay than three tons for each head of stock of which he is the sole owner. No hay shall be cut prior to a fixed date in each year. The applicant is required to pay a permit fee of 50c. on each application. The rates charged to actual settlers who require the hay for their own use is 10c. per ton, and to others who are not actual settlers, 50c. per ton, in addition to the office fee of 50c. Actual settlers' rights come first.